```
=> s l2
L3        2271 L2

=> s l3 and glaucoma
          8997 GLAUCOMA
L4          10 L3 AND GLAUCOMA

=> d 1-10 bib abs hitstr

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 10  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN   2008:670722  CAPLUS
DN   148:593062
TI   Time-sustained-release formulations comprising a β-blocker
IN   Fawzy, Abdel; Bobotas, George
PA   USA
SO   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 14pp.
     CODEN: USXXCO
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     ---------------     ----   --------    --------------------    --------
PI   US 20080131517       A1    20080605    US 2007-896616          20070904
PRAI US 2006-841496P      P     20060901
AB   The present invention relates to compns. and methods of treating human
     subjects with a β-blocker provided in a time-sustained-release
     delivery system.  The time-sustained-release drug delivery systems
     includes at least three populations of beads, where each population of
     beads includes a β-blocker.  The beads may be selected from
     immediate-release beads, enteric-release beads, sustained-release beads,
     and time-sustained-release beads.  The β-blocker may be selected from
     acebutolol, atenolol, betaxolol, bisoprolol, esmolol, metoprolol,
     nebivolol, butoxamine, carteolol, carvedilol, labetalol, nadolol,
     oxprenolol, penbutolol, propranolol, pindolol, sotalol, and timolol.
     According to presently preferred embodiments, the beta-blocker is
     propranolol.  The dosage forms of the present invention are useful for
     treating conditions including hypertension, angina pectoris due to
     coronary atherosclerosis, hypertrophic subaortic stenosis, congestive
     heart failure, arrhythmias, angina, anxiety, glaucoma,
     migraines, esophageal varices, alc. withdrawal syndrome, irregular
     heartbeat, tachycardia, tremor, and neuroleptic-induced akathisia.  They
     are also useful in the prophylaxis of migraine headaches.
IT   1937-89-9, Butoxamine
     RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (sustained-release formulations comprising β-blocker)
RN   1937-89-9  CAPLUS
CN   Benzenemethanol, α-[(1R)-1-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)amino]ethyl]-2,5-
     dimethoxy-, (αS)-rel-  (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.
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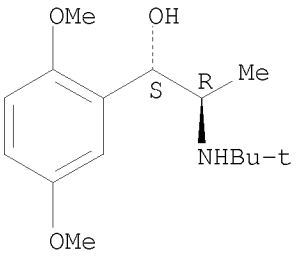


L4 ANSWER 2 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2005:1200866 CAPLUS
DN 143:452893
TI Use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease
IN Weiner, David M.; Brann, Mark R.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 38 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 913,117.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 4

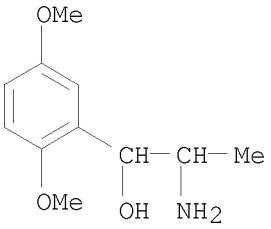
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 20050250767	A1	20051110	US 2005-98892	20050404
	US 20040224942	A1	20041111	US 2004-761787	20040121
	US 20050085463	A1	20050421	US 2004-913117	20040805
	AU 2005271513	A2	20060216	AU 2005-271513	20050804
	AU 2005271513	A1	20060216		
	CA 2576153	A1	20060216	CA 2005-2576153	20050804
	WO 2006017614	A1	20060216	WO 2005-US27645	20050804
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	EP 1778244	A1	20070502	EP 2005-802835	20050804
	R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
	CN 101094674	A	20071226	CN 2005-80033997	20050804
	JP 2008509147	T	20080327	JP 2007-524968	20050804
	US 20060194831	A1	20060831	US 2006-416565	20060503
	US 20060199807	A1	20060907	US 2006-417069	20060503
	US 20070275957	A1	20071129	US 2007-671405	20070205
PRAI	US 2003-442690P	P	20030123		
	US 2004-761787	A2	20040121		
	US 2004-913117	A2	20040805		
	US 2004-617553P	P	20041008		

US 2005-98892 A 20050404
WO 2005-US27645 W 20050804

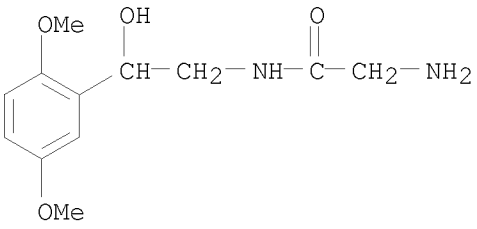
AB Disclosed herein is a method to treat neuropsychiatric diseases including psychosis, affective disorders, dementia, neuropathic pain, and glaucoma. Treatment is carried out by administering a therapeutically effective amount of N-desmethylclozapine to a patient suffering from a neuropsychiatric disease.

IT 390-28-3, Methoxamine 42794-76-3, Midodrine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

RN 390-28-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, α-(1-aminoethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 42794-76-3 CAPLUS
CN Acetamide, 2-amino-N-[2-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 3 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2005:349001 CAPLUS
DN 142:386016
TI Use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease
IN Weiner, David M.; Brann, Mark R.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 34 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S Ser. No. 761,787.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 4

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 20050085463	A1	20050421	US 2004-913117	20040805
US 20040224942	A1	20041111	US 2004-761787	20040121

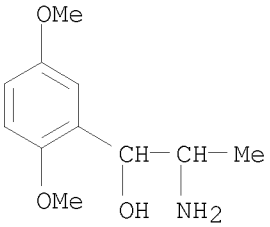
	US 20050250767	A1	20051110	US 2005-98892	20050404
	AU 2005271513	A2	20060216	AU 2005-271513	20050804
	AU 2005271513	A1	20060216		
	CA 2576153	A1	20060216	CA 2005-2576153	20050804
	WO 2006017614	A1	20060216	WO 2005-US27645	20050804
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	EP 1778244	A1	20070502	EP 2005-802835	20050804
	R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
	CN 101094674	A	20071226	CN 2005-80033997	20050804
	JP 2008509147	T	20080327	JP 2007-524968	20050804
	US 20060194831	A1	20060831	US 2006-416565	20060503
	US 20060199807	A1	20060907	US 2006-417069	20060503
	US 20070275957	A1	20071129	US 2007-671405	20070205
	IN 2007KN00526	A	20070706	IN 2007-KN526	20070213
PRAI	US 2003-442690P	P	20030123		
	US 2004-761787	A2	20040121		
	US 2004-913117	A2	20040805		
	US 2004-617553P	P	20041008		
	US 2005-98892	A	20050404		
	WO 2005-US27645	W	20050804		

AB Disclosed herein is a method to treat neuropsychiatric diseases including psychosis, affective disorders, dementia, neuropathic pain, and glaucoma. Treatment is carried out by administering a therapeutically effective amount of N-desmethylclozapine to a patient suffering from a neuropsychiatric disease.

IT 390-28-3, Methoxamine 42794-76-3, Midodrine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

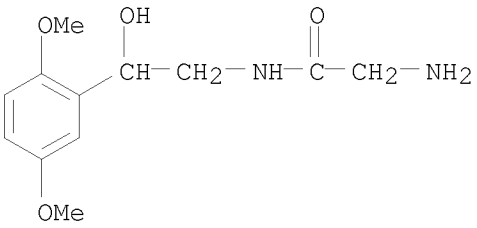
RN 390-28-3 CAPLUS

CN Benzenemethanol, α-(1-aminoethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 42794-76-3 CAPLUS

CN Acetamide, 2-amino-N-[2-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)

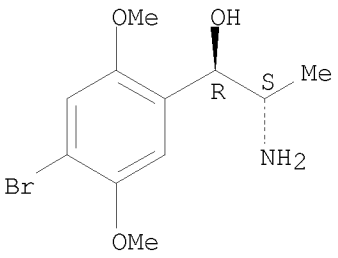


L4 ANSWER 4 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2004:861047 CAPLUS
DN 142:37962
TI β-Oxygenated Analogues of the 5-HT2A Serotonin Receptor Agonist 1-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-aminopropane
AU Glennon, Richard A.; Bondarev, Mikhail L.; Khorana, Nantaka; Young, Richard; May, Jesse A.; Hellberg, Mark R.; McLaughlin, Marsha A.; Sharif, Najam A.
CS School of Pharmacy, Department of Medicinal Chemistry, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, 23298, USA
SO Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2004), 47(24), 6034-6041
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
OS CASREACT 142:37962
AB Activation of 5-HT2A serotonin receptors represents a novel approach to lowering intraocular pressure. Because 5-HT2A serotonin receptor agonists might also produce undesirable central effects should sufficient quantities enter the brain, attempts were made to identify 5-HT2 serotonin receptor agonists with reduced propensity to penetrate the blood-brain barrier. 1-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-aminopropan-1-ol (I), an analog of the title compound (DOB) bearing a benzylic hydroxyl group, was identified as a candidate structure. Of the four optical isomers of I, 1R,2R-I (Ki = 0.5 nM) was found to bind at 5-HT2A receptors with an affinity similar to that of R(-)DOB (Ki = 0.2 nM). Like R(-)DOB, 1R,2R-I behaved as a partial agonist (efficacy ca. 50%) in a 5-HT2-mediated calcium mobilization assay. However, in an in vivo test of central action (i.e., stimulus generalization with rats as subjects), 1R,2R-I was >15 times less potent than R(-)DOB. O-Methylation of 1R,2R-I resulted in an agent (5-HT2A Ki = 0.3 nM) that behaved as a full (93% efficacy) agonist. Intraocular administration of 300 μg of 1R,2R-I and its Me ether to ocular hypertensive monkeys was shown to reduce intraocular pressure by 20-27%. Given the route of administration (i.e., topical), and concns. necessary to reduce intraocular pressure, compds. such as 1R,2R-I should demonstrate minimal central effects at potentially useful therapeutic doses and offer useful leads for further development.
IT 677277-49-5P 677277-50-8P 677277-51-9P
677277-52-0P 677299-55-7P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant

or reagent)
(preparation of 1-(4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-aminopropan-1-ol isomers as 5-HT2A serotonin receptor agonists)

RN 677277-49-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, α-[(1S)-1-aminoethyl]-4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-, hydrochloride (1:1), (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

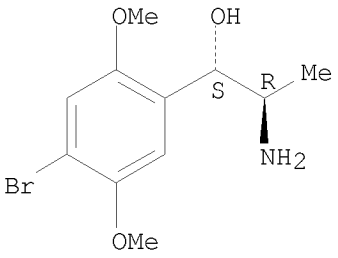
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



● HCl

RN 677277-50-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, α-[(1R)-1-aminoethyl]-4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-, hydrochloride (1:1), (αS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

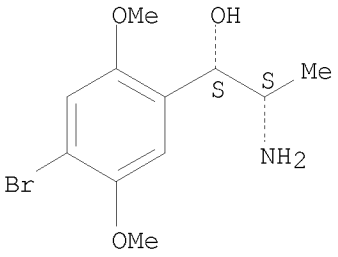
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



● HCl

RN 677277-51-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, α-[(1S)-1-aminoethyl]-4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-, hydrochloride (1:1), (αS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

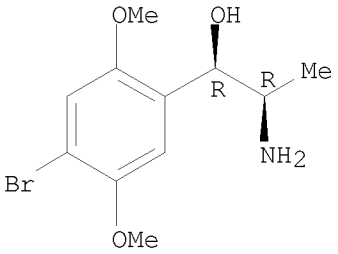
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



● HCl

RN 677277-52-0 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, α-[(1R)-1-aminoethyl]-4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-, hydrochloride (1:1), (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

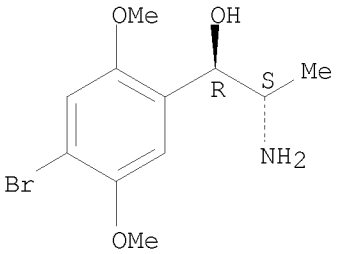
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



● HCl

RN 677299-55-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, α-[(1S)-1-aminoethyl]-4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-, (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

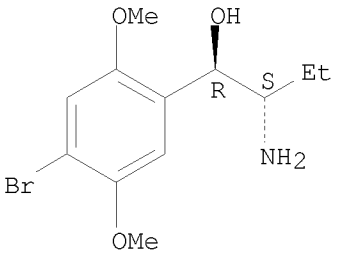


IT 677277-63-3P 807631-10-3P 807631-12-5P
807631-13-6P 807631-14-7P 807631-15-8P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL

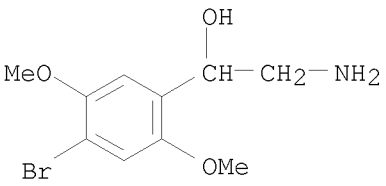
(Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of 1-(4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-aminopropan-1-ol isomers as 5-HT2A serotonin receptor agonists)

RN 677277-63-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, α-[(1S)-1-aminopropyl]-4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-, (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



RN 807631-10-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, α-(aminomethyl)-4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-, hydrochloride (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)



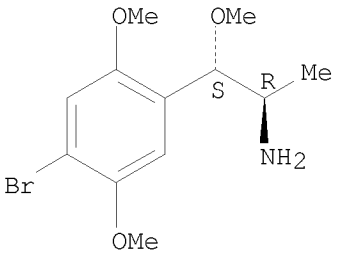
● HCl

RN 807631-12-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneethanamine, 4-bromo-β,2,5-trimethoxy-α-methyl-, ethanedioate (1:1), (αR,βS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

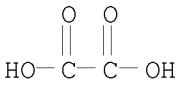
CRN 677277-55-3
CMF C12 H18 Br N O3

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



CM 2

CRN 144-62-7
CMF C2 H2 O4

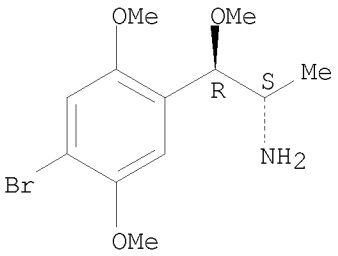


RN 807631-13-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneethanamine, 4-bromo-β,2,5-trimethoxy-α-methyl-, ethanedioate (1:1), (αS,βR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

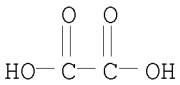
CRN 677277-53-1
CMF C12 H18 Br N O3

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



CM 2

CRN 144-62-7
CMF C2 H2 O4

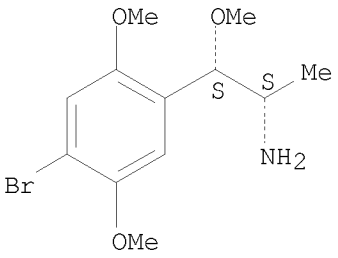


RN 807631-14-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneethanamine, 4-bromo-β,2,5-trimethoxy-α-methyl-, ethanedioate (1:1), (αS,βS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

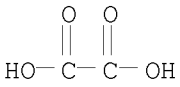
CRN 677277-57-5
CMF C12 H18 Br N O3

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



CM 2

CRN 144-62-7
CMF C2 H2 O4

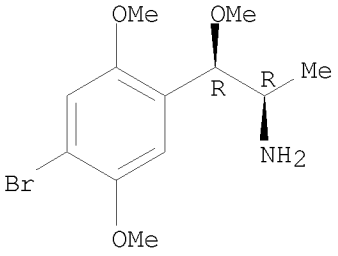


RN 807631-15-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneethanamine, 4-bromo-β,2,5-trimethoxy-α-methyl-, ethanedioate (1:1), (αR,βR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

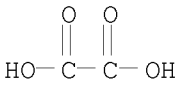
CRN 677277-59-7
CMF C12 H18 Br N O3

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

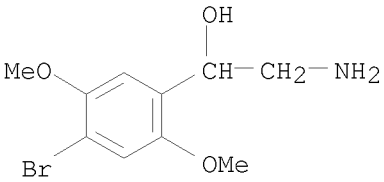


CM 2

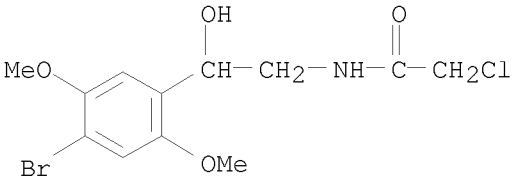
CRN 144-62-7
CMF C2 H2 O4



IT 677277-62-2P 807631-16-9P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of 1-(4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-aminopropan-1-ol isomers as 5-HT2A serotonin receptor agonists)
RN 677277-62-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, α-(aminomethyl)-4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 807631-16-9 CAPLUS
CN Acetamide, N-[2-(4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]-2-chloro- (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2004:290462 CAPLUS
DN 140:315103
TI β-Hydroxyphenylalkylamines and their use for treating glaucoma
IN Glennon, Richard A.; Hellberg, Mark R.
PA Virginia Commonwealth University, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent

LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004028451	A2	20040408	WO 2003-US29818	20030922
	WO 2004028451	A3	20040910		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2492468	A1	20040408	CA 2003-2492468	20030922
	AU 2003278869	A1	20040419	AU 2003-278869	20030922
	BR 2003014459	A	20050726	BR 2003-14459	20030922
	EP 1558238	A2	20050803	EP 2003-770383	20030922
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	JP 2006506355	T	20060223	JP 2004-540159	20030922
	MX 2005PA03189	A	20050608	MX 2005-PA3189	20050323
	US 20060106106	A1	20060518	US 2005-526076	20051024
PRAI	US 2002-412787P	P	20020924		
	WO 2003-US29818	W	20030922		

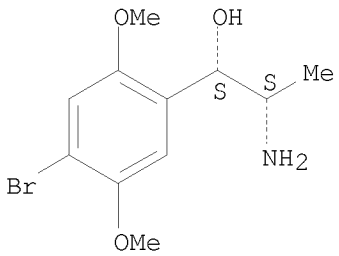
OS MARPAT 140:315103

AB The invention discloses β-hydroxyphenylalkylamines (some of which are novel) and their use for lowering and controlling ocular hypertension and treating glaucoma. Preparation of selected compds. is included.

IT 677299-56-8 677299-57-9
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(β-hydroxyphenylalkylamines for treating glaucoma, and use with other agents)

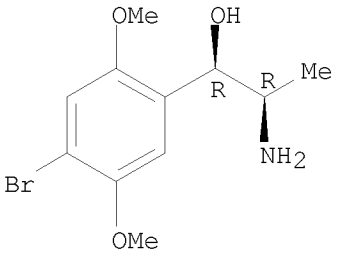
RN 677299-56-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, α-[(1S)-1-aminoethyl]-4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-, (αS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



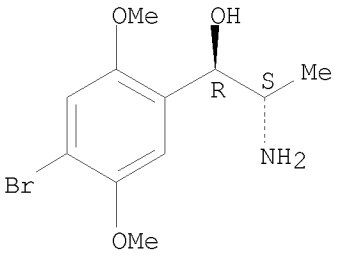
RN 677299-57-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, α-[(1R)-1-aminoethyl]-4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-, (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



IT 677277-49-5P 677277-68-8P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(β-hydroxyphenylalkylamines for treating glaucoma, and use with other agents)
RN 677277-49-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, α-[(1S)-1-aminoethyl]-4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-, hydrochloride (1:1), (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



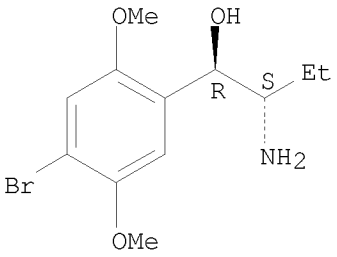
● HCl

RN 677277-68-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, α-[(1S)-1-aminopropyl]-4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-, (αR)-, ethanedioate (2:1) (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

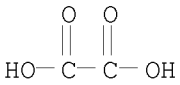
CRN 677277-63-3
CMF C12 H18 Br N O3

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

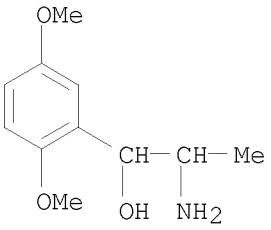


CM 2

CRN 144-62-7
CMF C2 H2 O4

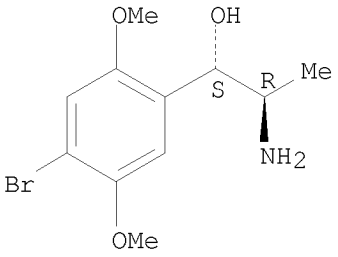


IT 390-28-3 677277-50-8 677277-51-9
677277-52-0 677277-53-1 677277-54-2
677277-55-3 677277-56-4 677277-57-5
677277-58-6 677277-59-7 677277-60-0
677277-62-2 677277-63-3 677299-54-6
677299-55-7
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(β-hydroxyphenylalkylamines for treating glaucoma, and use with other agents)
RN 390-28-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, α-(1-aminoethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 677277-50-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, α-[(1R)-1-aminoethyl]-4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-, hydrochloride (1:1), (αS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

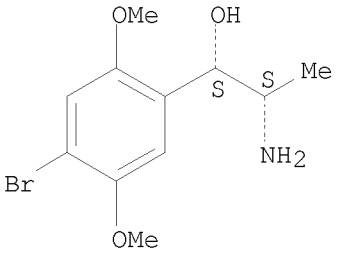
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



● HCl

RN 677277-51-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, α-[(1S)-1-aminoethyl]-4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-, hydrochloride (1:1), (αS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

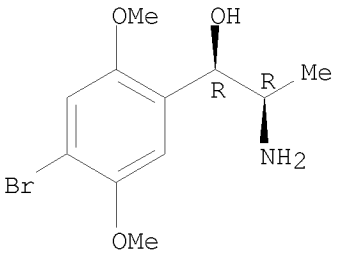
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



● HCl

RN 677277-52-0 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, α-[(1R)-1-aminoethyl]-4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-, hydrochloride (1:1), (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

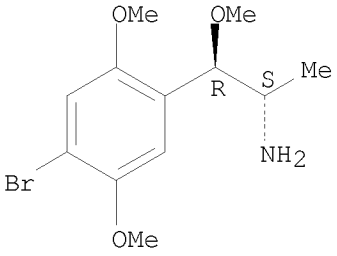
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



● HCl

RN 677277-53-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneethanamine, 4-bromo-β,2,5-trimethoxy-α-methyl-, (αS,βR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

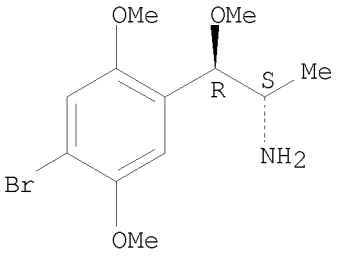


RN 677277-54-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneethanamine, 4-bromo-β,2,5-trimethoxy-α-methyl-, ethanedioate (2:1), (αS,βR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

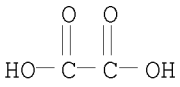
CRN 677277-53-1
CMF C12 H18 Br N O3

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



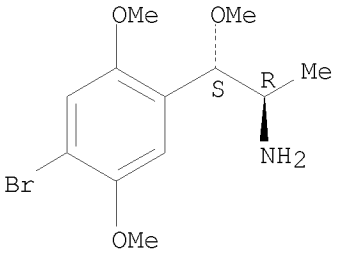
CM 2

CRN 144-62-7
CMF C2 H2 O4



RN 677277-55-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneethanamine, 4-bromo-β,2,5-trimethoxy-α-methyl-, (αR,βS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

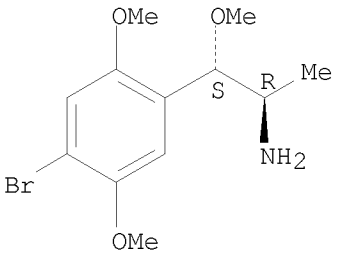


RN 677277-56-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneethanamine, 4-bromo-β,2,5-trimethoxy-α-methyl-, ethanedioate (2:1), (αR,βS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

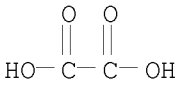
CRN 677277-55-3
CMF C12 H18 Br N O3

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



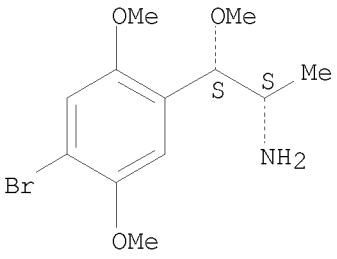
CM 2

CRN 144-62-7
CMF C2 H2 O4



RN 677277-57-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneethanamine, 4-bromo-β,2,5-trimethoxy-α-methyl-, (αS,βS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

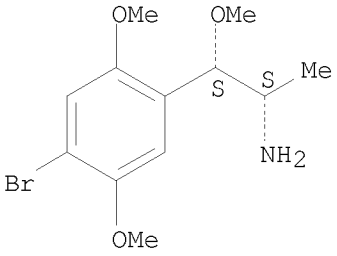


RN 677277-58-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneethanamine, 4-bromo-β,2,5-trimethoxy-α-methyl-, ethanedioate (2:1), (αS,βS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

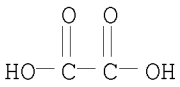
CRN 677277-57-5
CMF C12 H18 Br N O3

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



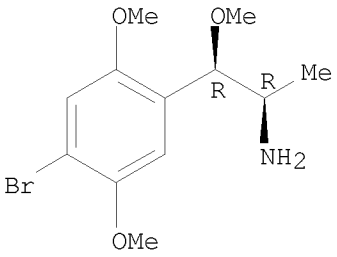
CM 2

CRN 144-62-7
CMF C2 H2 O4



RN 677277-59-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneethanamine, 4-bromo-β,2,5-trimethoxy-α-methyl-, (αR,βR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

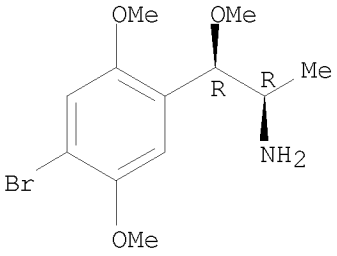


RN 677277-60-0 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneethanamine, 4-bromo-β,2,5-trimethoxy-α-methyl-, ethanedioate (2:1), (αR,βR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

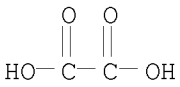
CRN 677277-59-7
CMF C12 H18 Br N O3

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

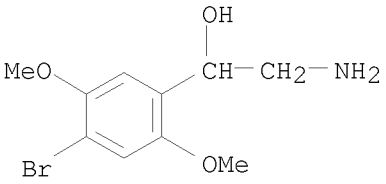


CM 2

CRN 144-62-7
CMF C2 H2 O4

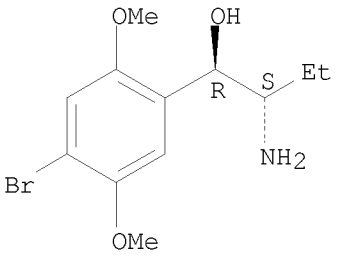


RN 677277-62-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, α-(aminomethyl)-4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy- (CA INDEX NAME)



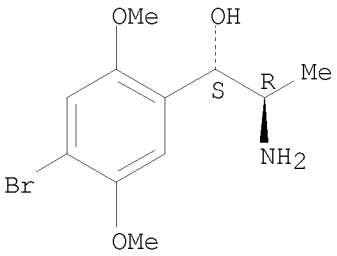
RN 677277-63-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, α-[(1S)-1-aminopropyl]-4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-, (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



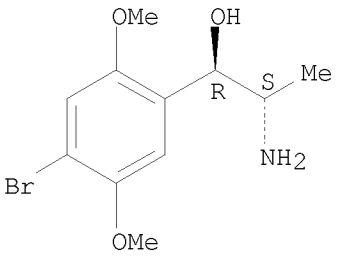
RN 677299-54-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, α-[(1R)-1-aminoethyl]-4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-, (αS)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



RN 677299-55-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, α-[(1S)-1-aminoethyl]-4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-, (αR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



L4 ANSWER 6 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2001:816464 CAPLUS
DN 135:362573
TI Hemostatic compositions of polyacids and polyalkylene oxides

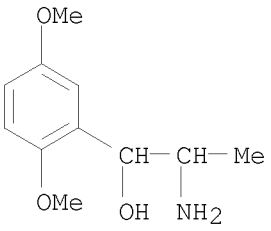
IN Cortese, Stephanie M.; Schwartz, Herbert E.; Oppelt, William G.
PA Fziomed, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 7

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001082937	A1	20011108	WO 2001-US13520	20010426
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2407235	A1	20011108	CA 2001-2407235	20010426
	AU 2001055716	A	20011112	AU 2001-55716	20010426
	US 20020028181	A1	20020307	US 2001-843194	20010426
	US 6566345	B2	20030520		
	EP 1292316	A1	20030319	EP 2001-928913	20010426
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	JP 2003531682	T	20031028	JP 2001-579811	20010426
	AU 2001255716	B2	20060202	AU 2001-255716	20010426
PRAI	US 2000-200457P	P	20000428		
	US 2000-200637P	P	20000428		
	WO 2001-US13520	W	20010426		

AB The present invention relates to improved methods for making and using hemostatic, bioadhesive, bioresorbable, anti-adhesion compns. made of intermacromol. complexes of carboxyl-containing polysaccharides, polyether, polyacids, polyalkylene oxides, and optionally including multivalent cations and/or polycations and/or hemostatic agents. The polymers can be associated with each other, and are then either dried into membranes or sponges, or are used as fluids, gels, or foams. Hemostatic, bioresorbable, bioadhesive, anti-adhesion compns. are useful in surgery to prevent bleeding and the formation and reformation of post-surgical adhesions. The compns. are designed to breakdown in-vivo, and thus be removed from the body. The hemostatic, anti-adhesion, bioadhesive, bioresorptive, antithrombogenic and/or phys. properties of such compns. can be varied as needed by carefully adjusting the pH, solids content cation content of the polymer casting solns., polyacid composition, the polyalkylene oxide composition, or by adding hemostatic agents. Hemostatic membranes, gels and/or foams can be used concurrently. Hemostatic, antiadhesion compns. may also be used to lubricate tissues and/or medical instruments, and/or deliver drugs to the surgical site and release them locally. CMC/PEO membranes, especially the 50/50 CMC/PEO membrane, is highly anti-thrombogenic, based on the reduction in the number of adherent platelets and the extent of platelet activation on these surfaces. Thus, increasing the amount of PEO in membranes increases their antithrombogenic properties.

IT 390-28-3, Methoxamine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(hemostatic compns. of polyacids and polyalkylene oxides)
RN 390-28-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, α-(1-aminoethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2001:816395 CAPLUS
DN 135:362559
TI Polyacid/polyalkylene oxide foams and gels for drug delivery
IN Miller, Mark E.; Cortese, Stephanie M.; Schwartz, Herbert E.; Oppelt, William G.
PA Fziomed, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 7

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001082863	A2	20011108	WO 2001-US13505	20010426
	WO 2001082863	A3	20020221		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2001059177	A	20011112	AU 2001-59177	20010426
	US 20020028181	A1	20020307	US 2001-843194	20010426
	US 6566345	B2	20030520		
PRAI	US 2000-200457P	P	20000428		
	US 2000-200637P	P	20000428		
	WO 2001-US13505	W	20010426		

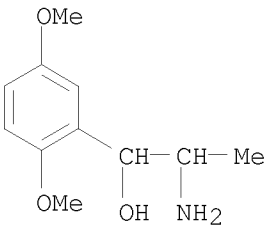
AB The present invention relates to improved methods for delivering bioadhesive, bioresorbable, anti-adhesion compns. Antiadhesion compns. can be made of intermacromol. complexes of carboxyl-containing polysaccharides, polyethers, polyacids, polyalkylene oxides, multivalent cations and/or polycations. The polymers are associated with each other, and are then used as fluids, gels or foams. By providing a product bag, the compns. can be delivered as gels or as sprays. By dissolving propellant gases in the compns., the materials can be delivered as foams, which have

decreased d., and therefore can adhere to surfaces that previously have been difficult to coat with antiadhesion gels. Delivery systems can also provide mechanisms for expelling more product, and for directing the flow of materials leaving the delivery system. Bioresorbable, bioadhesive, anti-adhesion, and/or hemostatic compns. are useful in surgery to prevent the formation and reformation of post-surgical adhesions. The biol. and phys. properties of such compns. can be varied as needed by carefully adjusting the pH and/or cation content of the polymer casting solns., polyacid composition, the polyalkylene oxide composition, or by selecting the solids content of the composition Antiadhesion compns. may also be used to lubricate tissues and/or medical instruments, and/or deliver drugs to the surgical site and release them locally. An antiadhesion composition comprising a gel was loaded into a CCL ABS canister with a liner. The composition comprised 2.2% total solids with a ratio of CMC to PEG of 97.5:2.5, and included sufficient Ca to provide a 60% ionically associated complex. Portions of the composition were sterilized in an autoclave at a temperature of 122° for 35 min.

IT 390-28-3, Methoxamine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyacid/polyalkylene oxide foams and gels for drug delivery)

RN 390-28-3 CAPLUS

CN Benzenemethanol, α-(1-aminoethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 8 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1997:653766 CAPLUS

DN 127:325913

OREF 127:63777a,63780a

TI Ocular-specific delivery of timolol by sequential bioactivation of its oxime and methoxime analogs

AU Bodor, Nicholas; Farag, Hassan H.; Somogyi, Gabor; Wu, Whei-Mei; Barros, M. Dulce C.; Prokai, Laszlo

CS Center for Drug Discovery, College of Pharmacy, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, USA

SO Journal of Ocular Pharmacology and Therapeutics (1997), 13(5), 389-403
CODEN: JOPTFU; ISSN: 1080-7683

PB Liebert

DT Journal

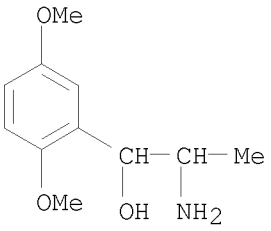
LA English

AB S-(-)-Timolol maleate was oxidized, using the modified Pfitzner-Mofatt method, to the corresponding keto analog, which was then coupled with either hydroxylamine or methoxyamine in the same reaction medium. The products separated, timolone oxime (TO) or timolone methoxime (TMO), were a mixture of both E and Z isomers with the Z isomer in higher concentration Both

isomers could be separated on silica column. No isomerization of any of the isomers could be detected whether in buffers or biol. fluids. TMO salts were stable in slightly acidic buffer. The Z isomer of TMO is more stable than the E isomer. Both TO and TMO showed pronounced reduction of the intraocular pressure (IOP) in normotensive rabbits, when instilled into the conjunctival sac. Reduction of IOP caused by either TO or TMO was higher than the reduction produced with the same dose of timolol maleate. Equal doses of any of the TMO isomers or the mixture of isomers gave almost the same percent reduction of IOP. TMO and TO did not show cardiovascular effects when administered i.v. to rabbits or rats. Both are good candidates to be used for topical management of glaucoma without producing systemic side effects.

IT 61-16-5, Methoxamine hydrochloride
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of oxime and methoxime deriv.s of timolol and ocular-specific delivery of timolol by sequential bioactivation of the derivs.)

RN 61-16-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, α-(1-aminoethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy-, hydrochloride (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)



● HCl

RE.CNT 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1993:247588 CAPLUS
DN 118:247588
OREF 118:42727a,42730a
TI Effects of antiglaucoma drugs on ocular blood flow in ocular hypertensive rabbits
AU Chiou, George C. Y.; Chen, Y. J.
CS Coll. Med., Texas A and M Univ., College Station, TX, USA
SO Journal of Ocular Pharmacology (1993), 9(1), 13-24
CODEN: JOPHER; ISSN: 8756-3320
DT Journal
LA English
AB Pilocarpine, clonidine, and acetazolamide increased the ocular blood flow in the eye retina and choroid of hypertensive rabbits. Their clin. use is much less frequent than that of the β-blockers L-timolol, levobunolol, betaxolol, and metipranolol. The non-specific and β1-specific adrenergic blockers also decreased the ocular blood flow in ocular hypertensive rabbits. The use of β-blockers for

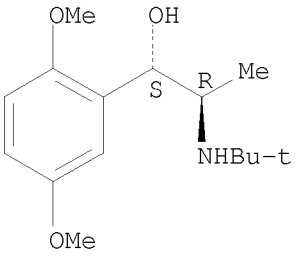
glaucoma treatment in humans should be reconsidered. Dopamine antagonists, such as droperidol, metoclopramide, and loxapine, increased the ocular blood flow. They may replace β-blockers for glaucoma treatment.

IT 1937-89-9, Butoxamine
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(eye tissue blood circulation response to, glaucoma treatment in relation to)

RN 1937-89-9 CAPLUS

CN Benzenemethanol, α-[(1R)-1-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)amino]ethyl]-2,5-dimethoxy-, (αS)-rel- (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 10 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1982:40926 CAPLUS

DN 96:40926

OREF 96:6689a,6692a

TI Drug delivery insert for controlled ocular therapy

IN Shell, John W.; Gale, Robert M.

PA Alza Corp., USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 19 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 37622	A2	19811014	EP 1981-300492	19810205
EP 37622	A3	19811111		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE

PRAI US 1980-138150 A 19800407

AB An osmotic ocular insert, shaped, sized, and adapted for easy insertion and prolonged comfortable retention in the eye and useful in management of intraocular pressure (IOP), especially as associated with glaucoma, comprises a β-adrenergic blocker (1-40) and a parasympathomimetic (1-40), dispersed in and surrounded by an inert therapeutically accepted polymer that is impermeable to the passage of the drugs and permeable to the passage of eye fluid at controlled rates over a prolonged period. Thus, an ocular drug dispensing insert containing metoprolol fumarate [79985-31-2] and pilocarpine nitrate [148-72-1] (15 mg each) was prepared by first micronizing sep. the fumarate and the nitrate, blending them into a composition, blending the composition into a polymer (ethylene-vinyl acetate polymer [24937-78-8]) slowly, the drug polymer composition passed between the

rolls of a mill until a uniform dispersion of the drug in the polymer is obtained, comminuted in a grinder to reduce it to sections .apprx.2 mm in diameter, the mixture injection molded into elliptical inserts, and the drug release rate profile determined in normal saline media at 37°. In a clin. study using 12 patients with open-angle glaucoma, the mean IOP was reduced 6.3 mm by 0.25% timolol maleate [26921-17-5] and pilocarpine [92-13-7] 40 μg/h vs. 3.0 mm for the additive administration of each drug sep. at the above concentration

IT 1937-89-9
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ocular insert containing parasympathomimetic and, dispersed in a polymer, for intraocular pressure control)

RN 1937-89-9 CAPLUS

CN Benzenemethanol, α-[(1R)-1-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)amino]ethyl]-2,5-dimethoxy-, (αS)-rel- (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.